

## THE ARCTIC CROP.

Frigid Yield From Greenland's Icy Mountains.

### THE MAKING OF AN ICEBERG.

Huge Sheets of Ice a Mile Thick in Places Slide Down to the Sea, and as the Ends Become Too Heavy They Break Off and Form Bergs.

At any time of the year ice may be encountered in the Atlantic north of the fortieth parallel of latitude, approximately that of New York, and between 42 and 55 degrees west longitude, but it is in spring, when the increasing warmth of the sun loosens the arctic floes and causes the bergs to melt and float from the places where they have been stranded, that there is the greatest danger to the mariner.

The bergs have their origin almost exclusively in western Greenland, although a few may come around Cape Farewell from the Spitzbergen sea and some from Hudson bay.

A huge sheet of ice a mile thick in places covers the whole of Greenland. This gradually slides down the valley toward the sea, into which it is thrust in great sheets fifty miles wide. As these ends become too heavy they break off and become bergs. The process is known as "calving." The pieces set adrift thus may be a thousand feet out of the water and a mile square, but as they drift about they become broken and continue to diminish in size until they finally disappear completely. The process sometimes takes several years.

Once set adrift icebergs find their way into the Labrador current and begin their journey. But of all bergs so set adrift only a very small proportion ever find their way into the path of the transatlantic steamships.

Nor do all bergs take the same course. Some go south; others lodge against the shore or against islands. Two years may separate the time that two bergs reach a low latitude, though they were "calved" at the same moment.

Field ice also offers an obstruction to the icebergs, though by their great size and bulk they often act as plows and aid materially in breaking up the ice fields which obstruct the arctic basin.

Ice fields are more affected by the wind than are icebergs. Bergs generally drift with the current, so that one sometimes is seen moving into the wind.

Advantage is taken of this by the sealing and fishing boats when caught in an ice field. They often moor to an iceberg and are towed miles through the ice, through which otherwise they could make no headway. This is accomplished by staking an anchor into the berg and using a strong towline. As the berg advances open water, with small floating ice, is left astern.

But this is indeed a dangerous thing to do. All ice is brittle, and especially icebergs. A blow of an ax has been known to split one, while the report of a gun at times will accomplish the same end. In July and August, when the bergs are breaking up along the coast of Labrador, the noise at times is deafening, and the noise of one often causes another to break up.

From their very nature icebergs assume an endless variety of shapes. Some resemble geometrical figures, while others carry fantastic domes, spires and minarets. Sometimes they appear to be veritable ice bridges, with two separate supports. In many there are great caves and indentations. As they drift south and begin melting cascades of water pour down their sides or run from the tips of the hundreds of icicles which depend from every ledge.

Frequently there are outlying spurs in the water, as dangerous to ships as submerged reefs. For this reason vessels should always give them a wide berth, half a mile being considered the nearest that one may be approached with safety.

Several years ago the British steamship *Nesmore* ran into an iceberg and stove in her bows. When she was docked a scratch was found next the keel the full length of the ship, the plates being almost cut through. The ship evidently struck a submerged spur. The government report says:

"It is generally best for ships to go to windward of them, because disintegrated fragments have a tendency to drift to leeward, while open water will be found to windward."

So nicely are icebergs balanced in the water that the slightest melting sometimes will cause the center of gravity to shift, and the entire berg will capsize or founder. Thus many ships have been wrecked.

Field ice is formed throughout the waters within the arctic circle south as far as Newfoundland, and each year vast floes leave the shores and drift south into the paths of commerce. The arctic ice often has lived through several seasons in the far north and occasionally is ten to fifteen and sometimes twenty feet thick. Because of its continual motion, due to currents, wind, etc., gradually it becomes broken up. Swells from storms in the open seas cause it to raft or pile one pan on another—in the arctic every piece of field ice is a pan—until it is covered with hummocks.

Ice also becomes rafted by the grinding of a free field against another frozen to the shore or by the grinding of two fields against each other when one is given a turning motion by contrary wind and tide. This rotary motion, it is said, is particularly dangerous to ships that get caught between fields.—Chicago Inter Ocean.



### CHILDREN'S DAY AT THE OHIO STATE FAIR.

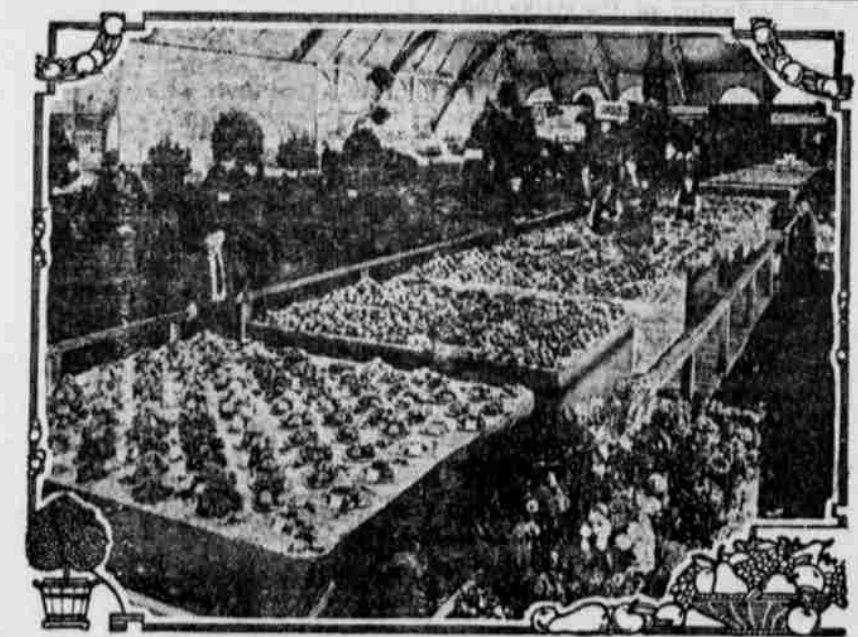
CHILDREN'S day at the Ohio State Fair brings gladness into many hearts.

To the little ones it is a rare treat. Not only do they enjoy its many amusement features, but they are equally interested with their elders in inspecting and studying the mammoth exhibits depicting the progress of our people. Friday, Sept. 9, has been set aside in honor of our future presidents and their wives, and they will be admitted free at the gates. No expense will be spared in affording them suitable entertainment. The same program of band concerts, free feature acts and harness racing will take place on Sept. 9 as on the four preceding days of the exposition.



### CATTLE EXHIBIT BUILDING—OHIO STATE FAIR.

ABOVE we reproduce the handsome structure devoted to cattle exhibits at the Ohio State Fair. The building is 300 feet square and will easily accommodate 800 animals. The 1909 cattle exhibit was such that all animals could not find stall accommodation, and more than 100 animals were sheltered in a huge tent. Prospects are that the cattle exhibit at the coming Ohio State Fair, to be held in Columbus Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, will exceed that of last year. Famous herds from this and adjoining states have already been entered, and the battle of the breeds will rage from the opening to the closing date.



### ARTISTIC DISPLAY OF OHIO'S CHOICE FRUITS.

WITH its tastily arranged tables laden with choicest fruits, the horticultural display at the Ohio State Fair is the admiration of all visitors. The liberal premiums offered in this department never fail to bring out a most extensive exhibit, and at the coming exposition, to be held in Columbus Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, horticultural products will be a leading feature.

#### His Trick.

A pearl belonging to her brooch had got fastened in the lace of her collar. He offered to disentangle it. "That's a great trick of mine," he said as he wrestled with it. "Separating pearls from—"

"People?" she interrupted in a fright.

"No," said he; "from laces."—New York Press.

#### Knew What He Was Doing.

Booky (from whom old gent has just received 5 sovereigns at 4 to 1)—Now, then, Santa Claus, what are you biling 'em for? Do you think I'd give you wrong us? Old Gent—No, lad, it's no that; I'm just making sure that I haven't got that one back which I passed off on thee!—London Punch.

#### A Poultry Fable.

The hen returned to her nest and found it empty. "Very funny," said she; "I can never find things where I lay them."—Lippincott's.

For one who can stand prosperity there are a hundred that will stand adversity.—Carlyle.

#### Got the Whole Story.

"What made you so late?" "I met Max." "Well, that's no reason why you should be an hour late getting home to supper." "I know, but I asked him how he was feeling and the fool insisted on telling me."—Houston Post.

#### Long Courtship.

Maud—Are you engaged to Jack for good? Ethel—It looks so. I don't think he'll ever be in a position to marry me.—Boston Transcript.

#### Deceit and Savings Banks.

Though Duncan of Duthwell was the founder of our first savings bank, the first suggestion came from Daniel Defoe. When he found himself compelled to hide from the bailiffs in a small Bristol inn he turned his enforced leisure and financial failure to account by writing the "Essay on Projects." It dealt with savings banks, friendly societies, insurance, academies and bankrupts. On all these subjects Defoe offers from his fertile brain suggestions that startle the reader by their modern ring. On bankrupts and savings banks Defoe naturally wrote with feeling. During his stay in Bristol he was known as "the Sunday gentleman," owing to his natural unwillingness to take the air except on that day of the week which deprived bailiffs of their sting.—London Chronicle.

#### A Cup of Sugar.

A large china cup with a handle was shoved across the counter and a child's voice said, "Ma wants a cupful of sugar."

The grocer filled the cup, weighed the sugar, poured it back into the cup and said, "Two cents."

To a customer who expressed surprise at his willingness to sell groceries in such small quantities he said: "Have to in this neighborhood. Most of these people live from meal to meal, which means that they buy things by measure instead of weight. Reckoned by the cupful, the spoonful or the pailful, they know just how much of anything they need. In order to satisfy both customers and the inspector of weights and measures we measure first to suit the trade, then weigh afterward."—New York Sun.

## A DEADLY REPTILE

The Fer-de-lance the Most Venomous of All Serpents.

### ITS STING A DEATH WARRANT

Little Chance For a Victim of the Fangs of This Terror of the Island of Martinique—The Cat and the Mongoose Its Most Formidable Enemies.

Every one is perfectly well aware that there exists a large number of venomous serpents we have many of them right here in the United States; the rattler, for example, but probably no other spot in the known world has such a death dealing reptile as has the French island of Martinique, nestling in the limpid blue waters of the Caribbean sea. It is the fer-de-lance, scientifically known as *Trigonocephalus lanceolatus*, that can beyond the shadow of a doubt lay claim to being the most deadly serpent of the earth. Its sting means almost certain death.

There are eight distinct varieties, the most common being a dark gray and black speckled, which coloring enables it to conceal itself easily among roots and stumps of trees. An other variety is a clear, bright yellow and when hidden in the freshly cut cane it can hardly be distinguished from the stalks. It may also be a dark yellow or coal black with a yellow belly.

It is not a large snake, rarely exceeding five feet in length and in circumference approximately the size of a child's arm. To repeat, the sting means almost certain death, and should not the service of a physician, or "panseur," as the natives call him, be obtained within a very short time the venom does its deadly work—the flesh grows cold, softens, becomes purplish, changes in color, quickly begins to spot, and a great chilliness creeps through the blood. This lasts only a few minutes—possibly half an hour—then death.

If the victim is fortunate enough to get a physician upon the scene post-haste and no artery or vein has been pierced there is hope—just a faint hope—but even if life is saved the danger is not entirely removed, for in many cases necrosis of the tissues follows. The flesh corrupts and falls from the bones, and the body molder as does a tree.

There is, however, a heroic method of treatment often brought into use by the Martiniquais. It is the immediate amputation of the leg or arm if the sting happens to be in either. Even this has to be done at once and before the venom circulates through the system. There are to be seen today upon the island many natives with limbs missing, and in the majority of cases it is the result of having the machete, or cane knife, applied after an experience with a fer-de-lance.

The fer-de-lance is a fighter—and no mistake about it—aggressive and pugnacious, and domestic animals, with the cat as the one exception, stand a very poor show in a battle. Pussy, in about nine cases out of ten, will come out of the scrap with colors flying because of the fact that it is apparently quite as quick in movement and at the same time uses what may be termed ring generalship.

There is but one animal other than the cat that successfully wages war upon the fer-de-lance. It is the mongoose (*Ichneumon*), imported from India a number of years ago for the sole purpose of getting rid of the snakes.

Of the weasel family and looking very much like it, this little animal is absolutely fearless so far as snakes are concerned and will just as readily tackle one five feet in length as one a foot long. From the mongoose the fer-de-lance will flee, but if cornered will put up a great fight, using every trick at its command—a useless sort of contest, however, for within a short time it will be stretched out lifeless.

A battle between these two natural enemies is well worth witnessing. It is never a "limited" fight, but to a finish always, and probably the snakes by this time have come to understand that when they enter such a combat it is with the odds greatly against them.

The mongoose is quite as clever a ring general as the cat and uses that gift to advantage. Strategy more than strength is its asset.

When they meet, and if the snake sees no avenue of escape, it prepares for battle, as does the mongoose, but in a more leisurely manner. It takes about one minute for them to get fully prepared. There is no shaking hands, so to speak, as by prizefighters.

The mongoose circles about the reptile, always at a safe distance and "drawing fire," inviting it by moving closer and closer to dart out its head and then quickly jumping out of harm's way. It torments in every possible manner, causing the snake to change position time and time again, trying it by forcing a strike again and again without ever reaching the objective point. At last, seeing its opponent at some particular disadvantage, the mongoose springs forward quick as a bolt of lightning, catches it firmly with the teeth behind the triangular head—a snake, possibly two, no more—and in less time than it takes to tell it the fer-de-lance is dead, its vertebrae severed.—New York Times.

The gods have attached almost as many misfortunes to liberty as to servitude.—Montesquieu.

#### Antiquity of Shorthand.

Shorthand is apt to be looked upon as an essentially modern art. The predecessors of Pitman—Byron in the eighteenth century, Mason in the seventeenth—were dim and distant figures beyond which it seems useless to venture. Cicero dictated his orations to his freedman, Tullius Tiro, and was inconsolable when temporarily deprived of his services. He complained in a letter to a friend that, while "Tiro takes down whole phrases in a few signs, Spintarus (his provisional substitute) only writes in syllables." We need not, however, suppose that the "notae Tironianae" were actually invented by the freedman in question. As M. Guenin points out, the Romans created very few of the arts of peace, contenting themselves, as a rule, by copying from the Greeks. M. Guenin, however, indicates the banks of the Nile as the cradle of the art.—T. P.'s London Weekly.

#### A Benevolent Censor.

A trio of young ladies spent some weeks last year at an out of the way village in the mountain region. They found the village postmaster a quaint old character, whose ways were as original as they were startling, so that the daily trip to the postoffice became a real event.

"Is there any mail for us, major?" asked one of the young ladies as she appeared at the window one morning. "No; they ain't a thing for you all this mornin'." Miss Mary, was the reply. "They wasn't nothin' come for you but a letter that looked like advertisement, an' so I opened it, and sure enough it was jest some advertisement about somethin' or other, and I says to myself, says I, 'Now, Miss Mary don't want to tote such stuff as that home with her,' and so I throwed it in the waste box."—Youth's Companion.

#### Snuff and a Crook.

Robert Pinkerton once told a story of his father, the founder of the detective agency, which illustrates the elder Pinkerton's caution. A noted criminal was detained in Pinkerton's Chicago office. The elder Pinkerton left the room and when he returned took the precaution of holding a revolver in front of him ready for use.

He saw the criminal standing by the door with a snuffbox he had picked up from Pinkerton's desk in his hand.

"This is good snuff," affably remarked the crook as he took a sniff.

"For the eyes or the nose?" asked Pinkerton, who knew that the crook had intended to blind him in an effort to escape.

"Well," remarked the criminal, "I'm sorry to say that the nose gets it this time."

#### Appius Claudius.

Appius Claudius, surnamed Caecus (the blind), was a Roman statesman who lived during the third century before the Christian era. He was a Roman censor, 312 to 308, and consul, 307 to 296. He commenced the Appian way and completed the Appian aqueduct. From his Roman jurisprudence, oratory, grammar and Latin prose date their beginning. He abolished the limitation of the full right of citizenship to landed proprietors. In his old age he is said to have become blind, whence his cognomen "Caecus." He was the author of works in both prose and verse, of which almost nothing is known.

#### No Pure Water.

Owing to the extremely solvent powers, pure water is never found in nature, the nearest approach being found in rainwater, which, as it is formed in the upper regions of the atmosphere, is the purest that nature supplies, but in descending it brings with it whatever impurities are floating near the surface, which in the neighborhood of cities are always numerous; hence perfectly pure water is hardly to be found, even the artificially distilled being only approximately so.

#### Where to Begin.

"Look here," said the reforming husband; "we must have things arranged in this house so that we shall know just where everything is kept."

"With all my heart," sweetly answered his wife, "and let us begin with your late hours, my love. I should very much like to know where they are kept."—Stray Stories.

#### A Boomerang.

"Call that art!" exclaimed a would be critic, pointing to a painting in a studio. "If that daub is a work of art, then I'm an idiot!"

"The latter part of your statement," rejoined the artist calmly, "would seem to furnish conclusive proof that it is a work of art."

#### Rivals.

She—John is a very considerate sort of fellow, isn't he? He (the rival)—Oh, yes, very! He has that keen tact and loving sympathy which a chauffeur displays toward a helpless cripple.—Life.

#### Blank Verse.

Poet—You published a poem of mine last week. You pay according to the kind of verse, don't you? Editor—Yes, George, give the gentleman a blank check.—Judge.

#### A Good Reason.

"What makes you think, sir, that I will not be able to support your daughter?" "Well, I haven't been able to myself."—

#### Tightly Tied.

"That man's money is all tied up." "Poor fellow! Can't get at it, eh?" "Oh, yes. All he has to do is to untie his money bag."—Judge.

Corrected weekly by the Union Grocery Co.

### HILLSBORO MARKETS.

HILLSBORO, August 9, 1910

Retail Grocers	
BUYING PRICES.	
Wheat, bushel.....	98
Corn, old.....	50
Oats.....	30 35
Potatoes new.....	80
White Beans bushel.....	15
Butter.....	20
Eggs, dozen.....	17
Young Chickens.....	10
Chickens, per lb.....	10
Turkeys, per lb.....	10
Ducks, per lb.....	10
Hacon Hams, per lb.....	14 15
Hacon Sides.....	14
Hacon Shoulders.....	14
Lard.....	15
Hay, ton.....	102 11
RETAIL PRICES.	
Ex. C Sugar.....	4 5
A Sugar.....	4 5 1/2
Granulated Sugar.....	4 5 1/2
Loaf and Syruped Sugar.....	4 5 1/2
Coffee, Rio.....	102 15
Tea, Imp. Y. H. and G. P. per qr.....	70 75
Tea, Black.....	30 35
Cheese, factory.....	30 35
Flour, good family brands, cwt.....	8 50 1/2
Molasses, N. O. gallon.....	4 60
Sorghum.....	4 40
Golden Syrup.....	4 35
Coal Oil.....	102 10
Salt.....	1 20
Hams city sugar cured, lb.....	102 10
LIVE STOCK.	
Beef, cwt, gross.....	5 00 1/2
Beef, shipping.....	5 00 1/2
Sheep and Lambs, per cwt.....	5 00 1/2
Hogs, cwt, gross.....	5 00 1/2
Steady Hogs, gross.....	5 00 1/2
Witch Cows with Calves.....	5 00 1/2

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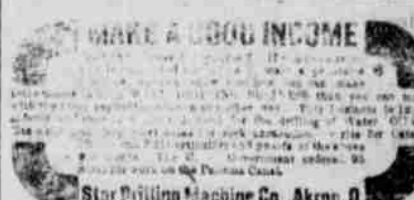
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A stomach telescope, invented by a London surgeon and in constant use in a hospital in that city, enables a doctor to see the exact condition of the entire interior of a patient's stomach.

A patent has been granted on a roasting pan for meat which automatically bastes its contents by collecting the juices through a percolator and delivering them in the form of spray.